Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1810. [1810.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the Painter.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

35 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges.

N. B. A liberal price will be always given HEMP of the best quality.

November 24 d

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body;

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

For Sale or Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, with a CHILD—Apply to the Printer. Sold for no fault.

January 29. 3t

STAVE YARD.

CASH will be given for any quantity of white and red oak hogshead and barrel Staves and Heading, by

James Harper,

On wharf north of Hunter's ship yard.

Who expects a quantity of

Tar and Pitch, and intends keeping regularly a supply of these articles.

February 2. d

FOR FREIGHT,

The staunch, fast sailing SCHOONER *General Johnston*, Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen L. Davis, master.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.

January 4.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG PRESAGE,

Well found and nearly new, burthen 1500 barrels, laying at M'Clean's wharf. For terms apply to

Tenny & Ober, or
Daniel M'Clean.

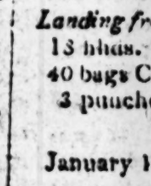
Landing from the above vessel, and for sale,

13 hhds. COFFEE,
40 bags COCOA, and
3 puncheons RUM.

Tenny & Ober.

January 12.

For Freight or Charter,



The Barque George William,

Burthen 160 tons, STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.

Apply to

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, of the latest Importation.

The above entitled to debenture.

Dec. 30.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2 dtf.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14 d

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order.

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

NOTICE.

LAST NIGHT between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, was stolen from the house formerly occupied by Mr Lawes, now occupied by Miss Hellen Gullatt, two Bed quilts, one of which being remarkable had a large sized leaf with a dark ground diamond, being also of furniture calico, and quilted by the leaf, also by the diamond—the other being a diamond and star, with a large star in the center, quilted chiefly in shells—also a basket and linen sheet. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and deliver the things to this office, or to Miss Hellen Gullatt, shall be generously rewarded. Should they be offered for sale, it is requested they may be stopped and information given as above mentioned.

February 2.

☞ Printing in all its variety, neatly executed at this office.

☞ FRESH FRUIT, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of fresh English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts, Bloom and Muscadel Raisins, Sweet Oranges—Also, a few firkins Butter from the back country.

Thomas Patten.

January 24

☞ Intending to remove to the town of Alexandria I wish to sell a lease of 3 years of *Sebastian Spring Tavern*, with 15 acres thereto belonging. Any person inclined to purchase will meet with a bargain, and may be supplied with a number of articles suitable to Tavern keeping.

A. LINDO.

January 23. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Samuel Bailey* to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to *William Wilson*, surviving administrator of *Cumberland Wilson*, deceased, and to *Benjamin Botts*, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said *Samuel Bailey* by his father *William Bailey*—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.
R. I. Taylor.

December 8.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bushs Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas

TEAS: Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin,

WINES: Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia

Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds. and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Pigblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,
Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garret's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and
30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 28.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, and for Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,
Price 1 Dollar.

GLENCARN,
OR
THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF YOUTH
A NOVEL.

By GEORGE WATTERSTON, Esq.
Of Washington City,
Author of the Lawyer and Child of Feeling.

The celebrity of this author's "LAWYER," and "CHILD OF FEELING" induced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his GLENCARN is superior to either. It is submitted without further recommendation, with a wish that the American readers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain, instruct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way seemingly well calculated to attract their attention.

Feb. 6.

John G. Francis,

Has on hand, a quantity of

STRONG COARSE SHOES.

Such as he can recommend, which he will sell cheap.

Feb. 5. 3t

CHRISTOPHER GIRD,

HAIR DRESSER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity for the very great patronage and protection he has received from them since his commencement in business in this town, now near fourteen years—He hopes from a steady attention and a desire to please to merit a continuance of their favors so long as they may think him worthy.

Feb. 1. 3t

LANDING

From the Norfolk Packet and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle;

15 hhds. Retailing MOLASSES,
120 boxes Fresh Muscatel RAISINS.

January 8.

Public Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last Will and Testament of Col. PETER WAGENER, deceased, will be sold, at the Town of Colchester, in Fairfax County, on Thursday, the 15th day of this month, all the residue of his estate, not included in the specific legacies; consisting of twenty-one likely Negroes, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Stock of every kind, and Farming Utensils. Among the Negroes are two good rough carpenters, cooks, and some excellent male and female house servants; among the number is a middle aged man, excelled by few as a waiter, having never been otherwise employed. The terms will be, for a part, cash; and the remainder on a credit which will be made known on the day of sale. Any claim against the estate, or against the late Mrs. Sioah Wagener, his widow, approved by me previous to the day of sale, will be received in payment.

G. Deneale, Ex'o.

February 2. dts.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber by virtue of a deed of trust to him from William Henderson, dated on the 26th day of November, in the year 1802, for the purpose of securing *John Hopkins*, on the 8th day of February next, and at the hour of twelve o'clock at that day—if the day is not a fair one, then on the first fair day thereafter and at the same hour will proceed to sell for ready money, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

The Fee-simple Estate

In the following Property, to wit:

About five acres and ten poles of ground with the houses thereon, situate in the county of Alexandria, in the vicinity of the town of Alexandria, and adjoining the west side of Belview, the residence of Mr. [illegible] which five acres and ten poles are now in the possession of Mr. Hodgson.

Edmund L. Lyne, Trustee.

January 4.

ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

The following are the observations of Mr. Wheaton on the final passage of Mr. Macon's bill, referred to in our sketch of the 29th ult.

MR. SPEAKER—

The great question that is now to be decided by this house, as I understand it, is, whether the bill, for regulating the commercial intercourse between G. Britain and France and for other purposes, which has so long been the subject of discussion, shall or shall not pass into a law.

Upon this bill, sir, in the several stages, through which it has passed, I have purposely forborne making any remarks; but with steady attention have listened to the arguments of other gentlemen, and have admired the ingenuity with which they have, on both sides, been urged. These arguments I have endeavored to weigh in equal scales, and having found the balance, satisfactorily to myself; this, together with my own reflections on the subject, has settled an opinion in my mind, by which duty requires that I should be guided in the important decision that is now about to be made. This opinion has led me most cordially to unite in the wishes of the honorable member who conceived the bill, that it might be dead born*. But notwithstanding his wishes and mine and the fervent prayers of many more, I now believe it will be labored into birth, and become a living child. At the same time I believe, that, notwithstanding its noble descent (for it is said to have been begotten in the palace) like its elder, but ill fated brothers, the non-importation, the embargo, and the non-intercourse laws, it will live unrespected and die unlamented.

Some parts of the creature seem however to strike the eyes of most of its beholders with complacency, if not with a charm. Other parts are to many quite unpleasant, and even disgusting; and among those who have expressed their dislike, different gentlemen have given different and even opposite reasons. Some think it has too mild a countenance, indicative of a disposition too pacific; others that it has an awful frown on its brow, that may be terrible even to distant nations. To me it appears too feeble for war; too full of anger, for peace; and therefore I dislike the whole of it. How, indeed, it may act, and what will be its operation, when it shall arrive at full life, it is impossible for me, with certainty, to predict; but so far as it has appeared, in its present embryo state, it has not a feature, a limb nor a joint, that is pleasant to my eye. That limb that appears to be designed to smite with early death the non-intercourse law, I should indeed be pleased with, if it were on a different body and had its appropriate name. But I never can wish the existence or preservation of any creature, merely because it may have the power, and the disposition too, of destroying another less noxious than itself.

The bill, sir, appears to me to contain principles inconsistent with each other, and which, I fear, will prove useless, and not only useless, but very mischievous in their operation. It is said by some of its advocates to be of a very harmless nature, a mere municipal regulation. If so, why is it not made to extend its operations to all the world, without being confined to G. Britain and France? Against both those nations we have long been complaining.—— Will this be likely to have any effect towards removing the causes of those complaints? If I could see any thing in it, to encourage such an hope, it would be highly gratifying to me to be one of the number to give it the effect of law. It is not pretended that it possess any very coercive quality, for all acknowledge that either of those nations are able to defeat or counteract, at pleasure, all its operations towards themselves respectively. Why then is there a clause inserted in it, giving authority to the president to suspend its operations as far as may respect either or both those nations.

* Alluding to Mr. Macon's motion, that the bill might expire with the present session of Congress, unless by the terms of it, it is not to go into operation until the 15th of April.

tions, whenever either or both of them shall rescind their obnoxious orders or decrees? Unless we give him this, as we did the non-intercourse law, to barter away, and entertain an hope that he may make a good bargain for us, with this, as we once flattered ourselves he had done with that.—— That would have been an excellent bargain indeed (as it is now pretty universally acknowledged that the non-intercourse law was never worth a single cent, and therefore insufficient to give validity to a mere parole agreement,) provided the thing proposed in exchange had been authoritatively conveyed, and there had been no flaw in the title deed. But I fear that, if this should be as well sold, we should be equally disappointed as to the pay.

Sir, it is to be presumed, that by this time we have pretty well learned the principles and dispositions of those nations against whom we have been so long complaining, and the power they possess for carrying them into full effect. With our own situation, the temper and disposition of our people, and the powers of resistance we possess, we ought always to be acquainted. Is it not then high time, that we should come to a fixed determination, as to the course most proper and expedient for us to pursue; and no longer halt between two opinions? If war will best answer our purpose, and nothing else will satisfy us, let us have war, and have it immediately, and no keep this nation in a perpetual state of uncertainty and alarm. I have no doubt but that a war of twelve months would go farther towards satisfying the people of this country, than fifteen months of embargo, and twelve months of non-intercourse, put together. But if peace is thought the most desirable, as well as the most expedient in our present situation, let us pursue the things that make for peace, and not keep up and continue a system, which can serve no other purpose, but to vex and irritate those whom we dare not fight.

Some gentlemen, who, in the course of this dicussion, have talked the loudest for war, have, after all, lowered down, and concluded their fulminating speeches by acknowledging that such are the general dispositions of our people, and such the situation of our country (the surplus fund in our treasury, which we so often heard of, being somehow or other reduced) that war at this moment would be inexpedient. If this be the case, why should we be pursuing measures, whose probable tendency is to provoke war immediately? The time may not be submitted to our choice. It may come at a day that we think not of, and find us still unprepared. Would it not then be more prudent in us to look to our real situation, to consult the solid interests of our country, than to be spending our whole time in devising and attempting to execute projects useless to ourselves, and which carry nothing with them to those who have offended us, but empty threats and vain denunciations? Against France, to be sure, not only the operations but the language of our government has been gentle and mild. Not so with respect to Great Britain; though, in my opinion, much severer *trespasses* have been committed on our commercial rights by the former than by the latter; at the same time that we have had a dear bought treaty with the former, but have suffered our treaty with the latter, under which the country enjoyed the most unexampled prosperity, to expire, when we had the offer of its renewal. We know that the British nation are bad enough, but I do not think that they have retained and engrossed the whole of human depravity. We have some reason to believe, that our ancestors, though called pious, brought with them a portion of it to this country, and that it has been rolling down thro' the veins of those that have gone before us, until a full share has come into our possession. To say the least of ourselves in this respect, we are not perfect. And having our portion of the moral, we have not quite so much reason to complain of the natural evils of life. We are perpetually calling the British hard names, which, however, does them no hurt, and can do us no good. How often, in the course of this discussion, have we heard a murdered Pearce, a disgraced Chesapeake, and Copenhagen Jackson, resounded through this hall, while the story of the more tragic scene of a murdered schoolmaster, within the limits of the jurisdiction of Canada, by the hands of one of our own people, has not been heard? Let me ask, sir, whether an entire stranger, who should not have participated in our feelings or passions, were to hear our debates on the subject of our foreign relations, would not be inclined to doubt our sincerity, when we talk of our desires for peace? But I am not afraid to declare my wishes for peace, even at the risk of such an imputation; or what some would deem more unpleasant still, of being charged with an inclination to mean and unworthy submission. What is this submission, at which we all feel so indignant? To submit, if I understand it, is a verb active, and implies something voluntary, a willingness or complacency in the situation, to which we may be reduced. But enduring the things we cannot avoid is not submission. I presume it would not be deemed mean submission in a stripling, that he did not rashly dare the giant to so unequal a combat. And is it submission, sir, for us to acknowledge that two are less than four; that a gun boat is not equal to a frigate; that the Chesapeake dared not cope with the Leopard; that our little navy is less than the navy of Great-Britain? If this be submission, then are we in a proper state to submit. But I think it is not. No gentleman can be more reluctant at submission than myself. But I am humble enough to say, that a patient endurance of those evils and privations, which we are at present really unable to control, especially when we have so many advantages within our power, is evidence of more wisdom and dignity of character, than a weak and unavailing resistance. Impotence and pride but illy accord with each other. Some gentlemen talk much of the importance of maintaining the honor of our nation. That this is an important object I agree. But if by honor is meant a thing that may be secured by doing justice, loving mercy and walking humbly, then we have it in our power notwithstanding British orders or French decrees; and need not go to war for it. If by national honor is meant national splendor and gaiety, in order to obtain this, we must turn our attention to the acquisition of wealth, and let not the enterprizing dispositions of our citizens be restrained by our own regulations. If by national honor is meant a quick resentment of real or supposed injuries, and we have an inclination to discover it in this way, we should consider well whether we have ability to give effect to this object, lest in the end we be cloathed with shame.

I am, sir, as sensible as any one ought to be, of the injuries we have sustained from the British and also from the French, though of the latter little is said, but going to war with either in the present situation of our country, especially the former, against whom our animosity seems to be principally excited, would in my opinion expose us to a still severer fate. It is wiser to bear the few ills we feel than suddenly to fly to others that we know not of.

The arguments that gentlemen have made use of in favor of this bill have generally been urged with a view of diminishing the apprehensions of evil, rather than affording a prospect of any good to result from it. The inhibiting British & French armed ships the use of our waters, which seems to be very generally approved, I think to be inconsistent with a state of peace with those nations. I believe it is a thing that never has been done by any nation to the armed ships of another, unless in war; excepting our own, and we have already experienced much evil and no good from the adoption of that rash measure towards the British. For, in the first place, well knowing that we had not power to carry it into effect, they did not at all regard it; but continued on our coasts for several months, the president's proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding—and afterwards it proved an insuperable obstacle to an adjustment of our differences with the government of that nation, which might otherwise probably have been settled by the mission of Mr. Rose, and saved millions of property to the people of this country, which we have lost by our foolish embargo and non-intercourse systems.—Besides I think that denying those common hospitalities which are due from one nation, at peace with another, may be deemed a violation of the laws of neutrality, by which we profess, at present, to be governed. And that such was the opinion of a majority of the members of this house, when they passed the present non-intercourse law, evidently appears from their leaving out of that law any inhibition as to the armed ships of France. That, indeed, was a much stronger case than the present; for then we pretended to side with Britain against France, as our government had promised, or at least intimated that they would (as appears from the correspondence lately published) in case the former should have rescinded their orders in council, so far as they affected our commerce, which we then thought they had done. If we then considered it improper to exclude French armed ships, why should we now exclude them, especially as we are informed that the posture of our relations with that government has not been materially changed since that time? Unless this is now done as an apology for excluding British armed ships also. But as I perceive this to be unpleasant ground to touch upon, I will tread lightly over it, and come to that part of the bill which contains the commercial restrictions.—And from this part I can anticipate no general good, but fear much evil will be the result.

And here, sir, I cannot but remark with some degree of surprise the transition, by which gentlemen heretofore opposed to the whole carrying trade of the United States, should now be for engrossing that of all the world, so far at least as respects ourselves. This, to be sure, would be a charming thing for our ship owners, if it could be carried into effect, and had no counteractance. My honorable friend and colleague from the District of Maine has observed that the ship owners of the north, being without competition would be able to extort a much higher freight for carrying to market the produce of his honest brethren, the planters of the south. And this is the only benefit to the people of our country, that I have heard urged in favor of the adoption of this part of the bill. This class of gentlemen I should be always willing to gratify whenever it can be done consistently with the interest of the community at large.—But this advantage to them I believe would be more than balanced by the disadvantage arising from the diminution of the amount of the sales of their vessels abroad, and from their being restrained from taking freight from any place excepting where the goods should be manufactured or produced. But how will this scheme operate upon the smaller traders and the great agricultural interests of our country? If it shall have any operation at all, it must certainly be against them. Their produce must be necessarily lower in its price, when the means of getting it to market are lessened. I am in favor of commerce, but shall cease to be so, when that does not favor agriculture. Besides, the ship owners have never requested the adoption of a measure of this sort. They only wish the government to leave them to manage their own business in their own way, without being shackled with such regulations. We have had numerous applications from manufacturing establishments from almost every quarter of the country, to which very little attention has yet been given, but are now throwing what some affect to consider as a mighty boon into the hands of the ship owners, which they have never asked for. And if the commercial restrictions in this bill will not benefit the community in their individual occupations, will it operate in aid of our public finances? Will it serve, in the highest degree, to replenish our exhausted treasury? I think not, sir. For foreign ships now pay higher duties than our own; and if they are not high enough, it is easy to make them higher still. But whatever benefits we may propose to ourselves by these restrictions, may not the whole object of them be defeated by correspondent & co-extensive restrictions by those nations against whom these are intended to operate, or in some other manner beyond our power to control? As to France, as in the present state of things, we can, with no degree of safety, carry on any commerce, there these restrictions will do us neither good nor hurt. As to the British, some gentlemen seem to be of opinion, that they will in no way counteract a measure of this sort. But why will they not? That they have the power none will deny. Have they a better disposition towards us than we have towards them? This few will acknowledge. Will it be for their interest to counteract this measure? If it is not, it cannot be for our interest to adopt it: for, other things being equal, it cannot increase our carrying trade, without diminishing theirs. They may shut all their ports against our vessels, then shall we have a non-intercourse in fact, notwithstanding we are now repealing the law. Some gentlemen say they will not do this, because they are in want of our produce, and want to sell us their manufactures. But we have already taught them a lesson that we ought never to have furnished them the means of learning. By our embargo we have taught them that they can do very well without us. But if they cannot, they may permit our vessels to go there in ballast and bring away their goods, the freight of which would be small in proportion to their value; but prohibit the carrying of our produce to them. And in such case our people would be obliged, as they are now, to carry their produce to Amelia Island, or some other place, where the British may receive it in payment for their goods, with the additional benefit of a large freight. The provisions of the bill, therefore, if they are to amount to any thing, do not go far enough: they should enjoin a consumption of our produce in the places to which we should carry it, as well as prohibit us from bringing any articles except from places in which they are manufactured or produced. On the whole, I can see no probable benefit to our people from

passing this bill into a law, unless we adopt the notions of the Hindoostans towards their angry deities, and expect to propitiate those nations of whose conduct we disapprove, by tormenting ourselves.

But it is said that this bill ought to meet with the approbation of the members of this house, because it is in conformity with the views and the wishes of the executive. So far as this may be a reason with some gentlemen to approve of it, exactly so far is it a reason with me to disapprove it. I do think, however, that such reasons ought not to be considered as conclusive by either. We ought to refuse the bad, and approve the good, from whatever source either may proceed. But when we find a new project coming from a source, from which many, similar in kind, had proceeded before, that have produced no good, but have been followed with much evil, it cannot be strange that it should excite our apprehensions.

The people of this country have fortunately or unfortunately been divided into two great rival political parties, each of which have taken their turn to reign. And what can we judge but from what we know? That party has done best for the country, from whose measures they have experienced the greatest good.

Sir, I have a high authority for saying, that on the 4th day of March, 1801, our treasury was full, our country in universal prosperity, and at peace with all the world. The sad reverse of all these we now experience. An exhausted treasury, to be replenished only by benevolence, loans, or direct taxation: A depressed commerce, struggling with embarrassments abroad and shackles at home; and, as a necessary consequence, the labor and toils of the husbandman but illy rewarded in the scanty price of his produce: A country full of discontent and complaint, and without a friend on earth. In this state of things, we are naturally led to enquire, what has been the cause of the surprising change? Shall it be charged to misfortune? If we look into those that the world commonly call unfortunate, we shall generally find them to have been unwise; some flaw in their own conduct will be found at the bottom. Will gentlemen say that our present difficulties are not owing to any errors in the conduct of those in the administration, but rather to the wicked machinations of foreign governments, or the uncomplying dispositions of discontented individuals at home? Are these things new? Were they not to be expected, and would it not have been an evidence of more wisdom to have foreseen and guarded against the ill effects of them, than to be running after bugs and butterflies, or, what is far worse, building of gun boats, which have cost the people of this nation more than $ 1,700,000, and which are now acknowledged to be useless, and worse than useless, a still growing expense on our hands? Has human depravity taken any stronger hold of mankind since the commencement of the nineteenth, than it did in the eighteenth century? Have the Barbary Powers become more barbarous? Have the governments or people of England or France grown worse within the last nine years than they were before? We had sufficient evidence of the ill will of both those nations towards us, when we were under former administrations, and yet they by their prudent conduct, averted the ill effects of it.—With respect to us the whole world was then tranquilized. A rebellion in the heart of our own country was soothed into peace. Even the savage of the woods had laid down his bow, and his arrows were no longer felt. Then it was that agriculture flourished at home, and commerce brought us from abroad the luxuries of every clime. Our vessels traversed every sea, and our people were respected on every shore. The islands of either India were but as so many stages to refresh our wearied navigators. But things are not so now. Now the only evidence of our national pride and ambition seems to consist in high sounding words, publishing documents, proclamations, and resolutions and making laws as ineffectual as either. Since we find no respect, as a nation, among any other people in the world, we are content to be talking of our own importance, and thus, without a blush, commend ourselves.

It is true, that since we have got into our present embarrassed and perplexed situation, many schemes have been contrived and adopted to extricate ourselves, and restore our lost character; all bottomed, however, on the vain idea of our being of more importance to the rest of the world than they think we are; and so they have all proved ineffectual to that relief and exaltation, with the expectation of which we have so long been flattered. First the non-importation, then the embargo, and after that the non-intercourse, have successively been devised and enforced; but all to no purpose, and all now acknowledged to have been the offspring of mere folly and delusion. And yet we are going on in the same course, confiding though confounded, always pursuing and always condemning the same things. It seems, indeed, as if we had arrived at that crisis in our affairs, when the sober remonstrances of truth and reason could no longer avail against the misguided impetuosity of public prejudice.

But, sir, perhaps I have gone too far.—I am sensible that, in what I have said, I may have exposed myself, in the view of some gentlemen, to the charge of a want of patriotism, if not of being under foreign influence. What is patriotism? Does it consist in empty words and noisy declamations, and not rather in doing and suffering for the general happiness and prosperity of those inhabiting the same country with ourselves? Does it consist in a blind confidence in, and an implicit adherence to those in the administration of the government? If it be true, as some pretend, that this be the sole evidence of patriotism, it must always have been so, through all ages and all countries. But have the friends of the administration always been considered as the exclusive patriots in this country: or do we consider the friends of the administration in England as the exclusive patriots in that country now? Or is the same thing virtue here and vice there? Or as times have changed, have the great principles of right and wrong changed with them? But it is unnecessary to pursue this enquiry any farther. I can profess as strong a love for my country as any gentleman present, and I believe I feel it as ardently.—And it is because I love my country, and wish its prosperity, that I cannot agree to the bill now under consideration. Thus, sir, you have what I advise—And having made these remarks, I will add no more.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

"*Majorities must govern.*"—So say our democratic majority in Congress. And to maintain the maxim in full vigor, they have hit upon a pretty sure expedient. At the end of several years experience, these great men begin to find out, that a majority of *numbers alone*, is not sufficient to carry on the political affairs of the country; especially against such a vast *majority of talents* against them as the minority possess. They now find, that Willis Alston, and John W. Eppes, and Thomas Newton, and Mr. Rhea (of Tennessee) and Mr. Johnson (of Kentucky) and about forty more like them, are not great statesmen—that all of them put together would not make *one* great man except it might be in *size*. What must be done in such a quandary? Give up the reins to those who are capable of holding them?—What to Federalists? No—better to see the nation sink (if sink it can below its present point of degradation) at once, than quit this dearly beloved thing called power, without the remotest probability of ever regaining it. Some better plan than that must be hit upon, that is very clear. Accordingly, in this free country, where a political revolution was brought about a few years ago, in a great measure, by the hue-and-cry of this very majority, on the subject of a gag-law, as they were pleased to call a law which was calculated only to punish false and malicious libellers, a scheme has been devised, and is pushing through the house of representatives, the avowed object of which is, to cut off the minority hereafter, from all power of debating on any subject whatever. One hardly knows which to despise most—the meanness, or the tyranny of such a measure. For, surely, nothing but a conviction of the total destitution of abilities on the part of the majority, could ever have induced any set of men in the station they hold, to resort to such a pitiful mode of silencing talents which they dreaded, and durst not meet; and nothing but a spirit of the purest despotism, would endeavor to crush opposition in such an unmanly mode as this.

As it respects parties merely, the Federalists ought to rejoice at this attempt. No efforts of their own, however wise and patriotic, would so certainly bring back the affairs of government into their hands, as this step of their political adversaries. If suffered to pass into operation, it will prove a death blow to the freedom of this country. What, shall a majority in a legislature, have it in their power to prevent the minority from discussing the measures brought before them? Such a power in the hands of a party, would be exactly equivalent to the power of his imperial majesty of France. Should this rule be adopted in the house of representatives, the vital spirit of the constitution will be destroyed; and we hesitate not to give it as our opinion, that the minority ought immediately to vacate their seats, and return to those who sent them there. If the freemen of this country submit to a measure of this nature, the next step may be, and ought to be expected to be, a vote of the majority, that the government of the country shall be hereditary in their families.

(Con. Mirror.)

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *February 5.*

[CONCLUDED.]

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

The committee proceeded to fill up the blanks; but some dispute arising as to the compensation of the marshals the committee rose and reported progress. The house took up the business, discharged the committee of the whole, and referred the bill to a select committee of seven. The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, *February 6.*

Mr. Sawyer, after a long and tedious *talk* about a National Bank, called up the resolution laid on the table some time since respecting a national banking system. On the question of referring this resolution to a committee of the whole, it was lost, 41 to 43. It was then moved to refer to a select committee—this was also lost, only 8 members rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Montgomery offered a resolution to instruct the committee on the military establishment of the U. S. to enquire whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the act prescribed rules and orders for the government of the army of the U. States. Adopted.

Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands, on the petition of sundry citizens of New Orleans respecting the commons and public lots in that city, reported unfavorably to the petitioners.

Mr. Morrow offered a resolution which was adopted, to instruct the committee of the public lands to enquire whether any and what other provision ought to be made by law for ascertaining the titles and to complete the survey of lands in the territories of N. Orleans and Louisiana.

Mr Rhea moved to take up the bill from the Senate respecting the dismissal of foreign ministers. On the question to take the bill up, it was lost, 36 to 41.

The bill extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, was taken up. Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

The committee went through the bill—filled up the blanks—extending the time to five years—and reported the bill to the house. It was immediately taken up, the amendments agreed to, and the bill ordered a third reading to-morrow.

The house took up the bill for prohibiting sea letters from being granted to vessels in future, Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

Mr. R. Jackson spoke against the bill.

Mr. Dana was in favor of it.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

January 29th, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sum of two hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the relief of the poor of the town Alexandria, and that Alexander M'Kenzie, Aaron Hewes, John Sutton, Robert Anderson, William Rhodes, Wm. Newton, Thomas Shreve, and John Cohagen, be a committee to distribute the same.

Extract from the minutes,

ADAM LYNN, C. C.

NOTICE.

The above named Committee of Council will meet at the Council Chamber on saturday the 10th inst. at ten o'clock, for the purpose of distributing relief agreeably to the order of Council.

☞ The committee will thankfully receive donations from those who are disposed to assist the poor of Alexandria, which may be delivered to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

NOTICE.

LOST, or mislaid, a Certificate for one Share of Stock in the Little River Turnpike Company, No. 391, dated 6th December, 1803, in the name of JOHN THOMAS, of Fairfax, in consequence of which I shall apply to the President and Directors of said Company for a renewal of said Certificate.

Daniel Minor,

Attorney for Mrs Thomas, administratrix of John Thomas dec'd.

January 16. law3w

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mrs. Wilson duly executed on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mrs. John Hopkins—will, on FRIDAY, the 16th April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, to public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, three thousand acres of LAND, lying on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 3d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, *Trustee.*

Nov. 27. 2aw3w

☞ The editors of the Federal Republican and National Intelligencer, will publish this advertisement and send their accounts to this office.

John G. Francis,

Has on hand a quantity of

STRONG COARSE SHOES,

Such as he can recommend, which he will sell cheap.

Feb. 5. 3t

☞ N. B. The Shoes are made at his own shop.

MECHANIC RELIEF SOCIETY.

A stated quarterly meeting of the Mechanic Relief Society will be held at my house on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

JOHN MACLEOD, *Sec'ry.*

Feb. 5.

Alexandria Library Company.

The Members of the Alexandria LIBRARY COMPANY will please to take notice, that an election will be held at the Library, on Monday, 19th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, jen.

Librarian.

February 8. eod3t d o f o

NOTICE.

WAS taken up on Saturday last by Bershaba Follin, in Alexandria county, as trespassing estrays, two horses; one a bay, with a small star on his forehead, an M. branded on his left thigh, a white spot under the saddle on the mounting side, and a bob tail;—The other a dark brown, and is apparently blind of the left eye. Both are shod all round. They have been appraised by commissioners appointed by A. Faw, Esq. at eighty dollars. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

A. SIMMS,

Agent for B. Follin, at Hodgkin's Tavern.

February 6. 3t

Potomac Land for Sale.

WISHING to remove to the upper country, I offer for sale, the FARM, on which I live, in the county of King George, lying on the Potomac River and Rosier's Creek, and containing about 700 acres; about 300 of which are cleared, and the larger portion of it of the first description of Potomac low grounds; the residue of the tract is about equally divided between oak and cedar, the latter peculiarly valuable for all the purposes of enclosing. The preference which this place claims over most others in the advantages of living, such as wild fowl, fish, oysters, crabs, &c. renders it an highly desirable establishment for any gentleman who may wish to reside on tide water. The improvements on this property are complete, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 48 by 36 feet, containing seven rooms, with passages and excellent cellars; another two story dwelling house, containing three rooms and a cellar; a new meat house, dairy, ice house, stables, corn houses, and every kind of necessary enclosure. To this property is annexed a new and most valuable sawmill built with two pair stones, bolting cloths, &c. &c. The terms of sale will be made as easy to the purchaser as he can reasonably [illegible]

T. [illegible]

Monday, Jan. 22. [illegible]

TO PARENTS.

The unsolicited voice of cures performed by
HAMILTON'S
CELEBRATED WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES.

(Selected from a very numerous list.)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay-street.

I have a son six years of age, who for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fœtid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Polk root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your Worm Destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moore, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Walker-street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntarily maketh oath that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls the one five, and the other three years of age were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects.—The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though 5 months have nearly elapsed, since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

TO H. LEE.

Some time last spring I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past, and about the nose—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes a privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious—purging with slimy and fœtid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to
LEE'S HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I have received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, WM. DEVENNY,

ITCH CURED.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; Hamilton's Lozenges; Hamilton's Elixir, for Coughs; the celebrated Antibilious Pills; Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, for the Rheumatism; Tooth-Ache Drops; Hamilton's Grand Restorative for Debility.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to *Jas. Kennedy, sen.* Bookseller, King-street, Alexa. who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of

Hannah Lee,
Widow of the late Proprietor

July 31.

LANDING

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 tons Plaister Paris
20 barrels New-England Rum
100 kegs Salmon
4 chests Hyson Tea
30 coils Grass Rope
5000 yards Tow Cloth
33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

IN STORE,

30,000 weight Green Coffee
25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.
50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each
100 bolts Ravens Duck
100 reams Writing Paper.
30 barrels Tanners Oil
3 casks Sperm Oil
4 pipes 4th proof Alicant Brandy
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum
200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef
50 barrels Prime Pork
150 boxes Brown Soap
6 casks Timothy Seed
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate
10 barrels Salmon
20,000 lbs Soal Leather
30 packages Shoes different qualities.
30 casks Bellous Gunpowder
1 case German Checks.

WANTED,

1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

STRONG BEER FOR SALE.

A few barrels of the first quality, made by J. Leonard, Baltimore, of which I shall have a regular supply during the season, price six dollars, barrels returnable.

JEROME PLUMMER.

January 8. 3awtf

For Sale, or Exchange.

THE subscriber offers to sell or exchange for property in the town of Alexandria, 800 acres of Land upon the Great Kanhawa river, in the state of Virginia. The land is situated immediately upon the banks of the river and nearly opposite the mouth of Pocotollico creek. It is all bottom, free from ponds, guts and sloughs, and in point of situation as well as quality equal to any lands upon the said river. A more particular description will be given and the terms made known by application to the subscriber who will give an indisputable title.

John D. Simms.

January 28. 3awtw

New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improvement in the instrument for extracting teeth, by which that operation is rendered far less painful, and more safe, than by the common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instrument, (the only one except Beall's Patent, where that will apply) the jaw has in no instance been injured, nor the gum torn (or lacerated.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their homes as usual. Apply lower end of Prince-street to

Ch: Douglas.

Intending to apply for a patent, it cannot be seen for examination at present.

December 28. eo3m

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-house.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

John Dundas.

November 17. d1w&eotf

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. *Triplet*, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to $2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editor to annex to the last number a complete list of names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the suscribers.

James Kennedy, sen.

New Publications,

Just received and for sale by

James Kennedy, Sen'r.

Bookseller, King-street.

William Tell, or Switzerland Delivered, an historical novel, by the celebrated Florian,
The Life of Petrarch, by Mrs. Dobson, 2 v.
The Yankey in London,
Berthollet's Researches into the laws of Chimical Affinity,
The London Dissector, or system of dissection practised in the Hospitals and Lecture Rooms of the metropolis, explained by the clearest rules for students.

Feb. 3. eod2w

Public Sale.

At one o'clock, P. M. on SATURDAY the 10th day of February next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the coffee house,

A Lot of Ground on the north side of King street, between Fairfax & Water streets, extending in front on King street 34 feet 4 inches, in depth 90 feet, bounded on the north by Ramsay's alley.

The sale will be made under a deed of trust to the subscriber, and an indisputable title conveyed to the purchaser. A credit of three, six, and 9 months will be allowed on good negotiable notes with an approved endorser. A lien on the property will be retained until payment.

R. I. Taylor.

January 18. 2awts

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1810.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that the directors have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on that part of the capital stock now paid, for the last six months—which will be ready to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order,

J. B. Nicholls, Sec'y.

January 4. eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree pronounced to the subscribers on the 17th day of August, 1809, by the late Superior Court of Chancery, held for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in March next, the following valuable Property, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river. This lot fronts feet on the Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke-streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-street. This lot is inclosed and there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said *R. T. Hoor* lately resided situated at the corner of Prince and Water-streets; and fronting feet on Prince-streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores, with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

A L S O.

The undivided Moiety of a House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent forever of sixty one and a half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will be shewn at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,
Thomas Swann,
R. Harrison.

Nov. 30. eots.

For Sale or Lease.

I wish to sell or lease on ground rent for ever, a Lot of Ground on the south side of Prince street, between Alfred and Patrick-streets.

R. Moss.

January 5. 2aw4w

ANTHONY RHODES,

PRINCE STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

FACTORY COTTON Yarn of various numbers, for weaving and knitting, American Ginghams, Stripes, Chambrays,—Bedticking, Shirting, Sheeting and Diaper—also Cotton Threads of various colors, all at factory prices—Rhode Island Cheese, Potatoes, Cyder and Apples, by the barrel, Beef and Herrings per barrel, Mould & dip't Candles, per box, Sugar, per barrel, Currant Wine, per barrel, Cotton, per bale, coarse Cotton Handkerchiefs, per bale or piece—Also a number of Rhode-Island built Moses Boats—Mens and Womens Shoes, and Groceries as usual.

January 9, eo

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin
London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon } WINES
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B to No. 9
Mould Shot, B. I. and S. S. G.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits, Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov 3

For Sale or Hire,

Two smart NEGRO BOYS—the eldest about eighteen, the youngest about twelve years of age—Enquire of the Printers.

January 11. 7ot